

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.
(INCORPORATED)
MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Editor
JAMES W. REINHARD Managing Editor
Published at the Post Office of Berea, Ky., as second
class mail matter, under Act of March, 1879.
Published Every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

VOL. XXIV.

FIVE CENTS PER COPY

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, AUGUST 24, 1922

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

NO. 8

THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Our Threefold Aim: To give
the News of Berea and Vicinity;
To Record the Happenings of
Berea College; To be of Interest
to all the Mountain People.

DYNAMITE USED IN RAIL STRIKE

Tracks and Bridges Are Blown
Up—Shots Fired at
Shawnee, Okla.

RAIL CLERKS VOTE TO STRIKE

Removal of Armed Guards by Great
Northern Demanded by Brother-
hoods Following Killing of
Brakeman at Havre, Mont.

Chicago, Aug. 21.—With railroad
peace apparently hanging in the balance
until Wednesday, when spokes-
men for the railroads and striking
shopmen are due to meet again, dynamite
and acts of violence kept the
strike from lagging.

Outbursts occurred at scattered
points from the Atlantic to the Pa-
cific. Bombs were thrown into the
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe yards at
Albuquerque, N. M., and a heavy
blast rocked the trestle of a Chesa-
peake & Ohio railroad bridge near
Huntington, W. Va. According to
early reports neither explosion caused
much damage.

Track Is Dynamited.

Dynamite tore up the track of the
Illinois Central at Paducah, Ky., just
ahead of a coal train. Two passenger
trains and a freight had passed a
short time before and the explosion
burst behind a bridge crew. The on-
coming coal train was flagged to a
stop to prevent it from running into
the dynamite. Illinois Central
detectives ex-
amined the bullet the
dynamite had been placed in the track
in an attempt to wreck the bridge
train on its way to make repairs.

Shots Fired in Shawnee, Okla.

All available United States depots
marshals in the district were rushed to
Shawnee, Okla., to guard against
violence in the shops of the Chicago,
Rock Island & Pacific. A strong guard
was thrown around the shops. Marshal
Alvin McDaniel ordered protection
for the shops after thirty shots
had been fired into the shops where
workmen were employed.

Governor Morrison of North Carolina,
who declined earlier appeals to
send troops to the Spencer shops of
the Southern railway, assured Presi-
dent Fairfax Harrison of the road that
the state would protect the company's
property and rights. His investiga-
tors, the governor said, convinced him
that improved conditions appeared to
make the use of troops unnecessary
but he promised to act promptly if the
situation grew worse.

Transportation difficulties due to im-
authorized strikes of train crews con-
tinued to clear away rapidly as the
trainmen returned to their jobs in
most places where walkouts occurred.

Rail Clerks Vote Strike.

New complications on the Missouri
Pacific arose when 30 per cent of the
Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, em-
ployed on the road, voted in favor of a
strike. The result of the vote was
sent to international headquarters of
the clerks' union at Cincinnati. It was
said that no walkout was contemplated
until further attempts at settlement of
controversies were made. Working
conditions and wage cuts of three and
four cents an hour ordered by the
United States railway labor board
were cited as the clerks' grievances.

Removal of armed guards employed
by the Great Northern railway at
Havre, Mont., was demanded by local
officials of the "Big Four" train service
brotherhoods. The demands followed
the killing of a Great Northern brakeman
by a guard Thursday night.

Steps were taken in various parts
of the country toward prosecution of
strikers arrested in connection with
disorders and violations of injunctions
restricting them from interfering
with railroad operations.

At Pratt, Kan., a warrant was
issued for Thomas P. Dylan, general
clerkman of the Rock Island car men.
The warrant charged violation of the
industrial court act. Dylan in a
speech was quoted as referring to the
court as a joke.

Bomb Puzzles Police

Belfast A powerful bomb was
thrown into the back yard of the
home of Hugh McLaughlin, a Belfast
councillor and magistrate. The bomb
shattered the door and windows of the
residence, but did not injure any
members of the family. The occurrence
puzzles the police as McLaughlin
is an orangeman and the locality is strongly Protestant.

Coal Prices Boosted

Washington Federal Fuel Distrib-
utor Spencer gave to Kentucky opera-
tors permission to increase the price
of their coal to \$1.50 a ton at the
mines. Present prices in Kentucky
producing districts range from \$3.75
to \$4 a ton. An increase in the max-
imum fair price on Kentucky coal
was understood to have been urged
by Governor Edwin P. Morrow, of
Kentucky, on the ground that ex-
penses of operation in those districts
warranted a \$1.50 a ton level.

TRAIN WRECKERS DITCH FAST TRAIN

TWO ENGINEMEN KILLED AS
LOCOMOTIVE TURNS OVER,
PLOWING UP TRACK

Spikes Removed From The Ties Cause
Wreck—Special Agent Barres Plot—
Express Traveling At A Speed
Estimated At Fifty Miles An Hour.

Chicago, Aug. 21.—The wrecking of Express
Train No. 30 en route from New York to
Chicago, with the loss of two lives,
near Gary, Ind., resulted from the de-
liberate removal of 27 spikes from
the ties. Michigan Central Railroad
officials announced the thousand dol-
lars reward was offered for the ar-
rest of those responsible.

The wreck took place one mile
east of Gary while the train, which
carried no passengers, was traveling
at a speed estimated at more than 50
miles an hour.

When the heavy locomotive struck
the rail from which the spikes had
been removed it plunged along on the
ties for a distance and then turned
over. Two enginemans were dead when
removed from the wreckage.

The cause of the wreck remained a
mystery for a number of hours because
of confusion at the scene and because
of the fact that rails and ties had been
tossed about like match
wood for hundreds of feet by the
locomotive.

An investigation by Martin Quinn,
special agent of the road, revealed
that while the roadbed had been
ground into an unrecognizable mass
from the spot where the train had left
the rails, enough remained at the
place where the engine had been
thrown from its course to supply evi-
dence of the work of train wreckers.

The dead:

Edward Day, Kalamazoo, Mich., en-
gineer.

Frank Lubbs, Niles, Mich., fireman.
The injured are:

P. H. Stowell, Niagara Falls, N. Y.,
A. H. Heutte, Buffalo, N. Y.

TRAIN MEN REMAIN LOYAL

Brotherhood Men To Remain On Job,
Regardless of Dickerling, Says Stone

Cleveland, Aug. 21.—There is no danger
of "Big Four" railroad brotherhoods
being drawn into a sympathetic strike,
even should negotiations to end the
strike of shopmen workers fail.

This was the declaration made by
Warren S. Stone, President of the
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers,
and D. B. Robertson, President of the
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen,
on their return to their home here from
New York and Washington, where for ten days they have attempted
to mediate the shopmen's contro-
versy. Neither would comment upon
the progress of the negotiations.

"I can't make any comment on the
progress of the negotiations," Mr. Stone said. "Too much has been said
already."

"We are acting as mediators, and
mediators only prejudice their usefulness
by talking," Mr. Robertson said.
"I would rather not be asked to say
anything until the conferences are ended.
I can't make any predictions now."

U. S. JULY EXPENSES CUT

Running Expenditures of Govern-
ment Reduced Over \$157,000,000
In Month.

Washington, Aug. 21.—Running ex-
penses of the government fell off by
more than \$157,000,000 during July, as
compared with the same month last
year, while public debt disbursements
were reduced by \$193,000,000 accord-
ing to the monthly statement of ex-
penditures issued by the treasury.

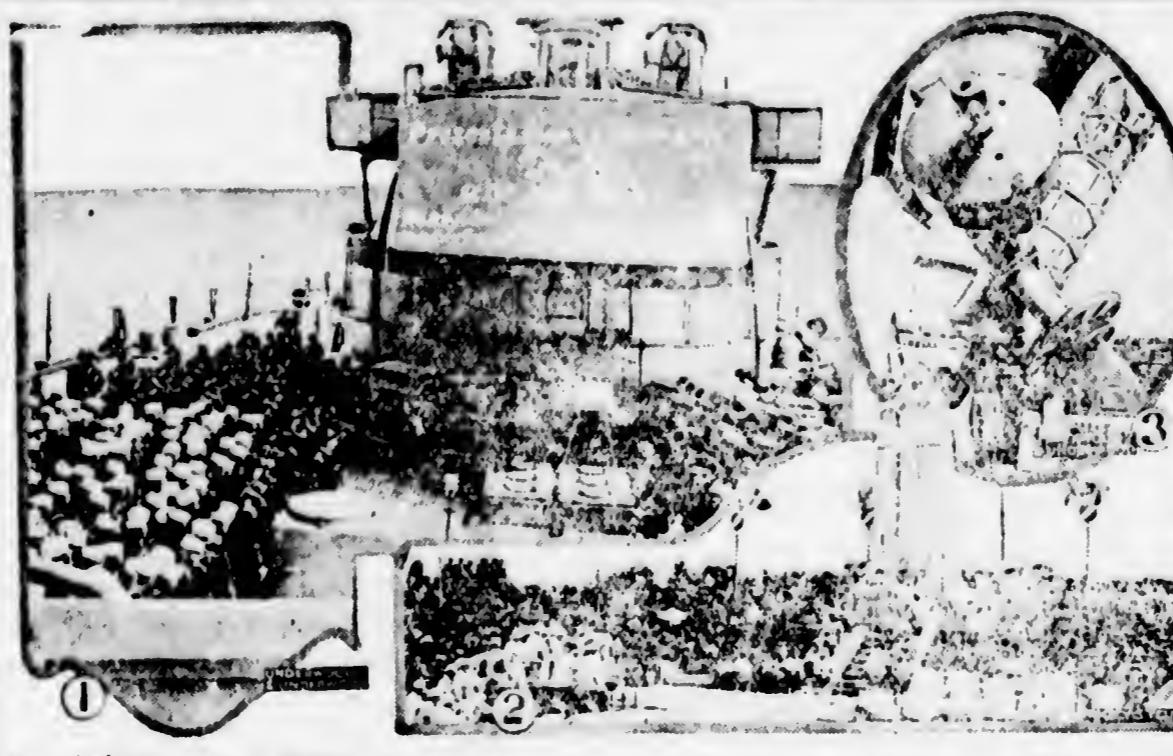
The total expenditures chargeable
against ordinary receipts amounted to
\$2,255,000,000 during July, against
\$2,382,000,000 a year ago, while public
debt disbursements aggregated \$31,100,000
compared with \$2,230,000,000 for
July, 1921.

Of the expenditures chargeable
against ordinary receipts the largest item was \$841,000,000 of
interest on the public debt, with \$3,300,
000 for the veterans' bureau next,
while of the public debt disbursements
\$193,000,000 expended in the retirement
of liberty bonds of the fourth loan
was the largest item.

Ex-Sergeant of U. S. Senate Dies.
St. Louis, Mo. Aug. 21.—Charles P.
Higgins, former sergeant-at-arms in
the United States senate, died at his
home here after an illness of several
weeks. He was ninety-four years old.

Six Suspects Held

Baltimore, Md. Six men suspected
of complicity in the Hicks, Tase &
Norms Company pay roll holdup and
robbery had been arrested. They are:
Donald Taylor, of Philadelphia; Harry
Silverman, John L. Smith, Benjamin
Lewis, John T. Jenkins and Charles P. Carey, of Baltimore. The
last three are members of a band
of that were sought all day by
Charles H. Burns, acting Captain of
Detectives, and his squad. They were
captured near Back River. Taylor
was captured in a taxi.



1—Present site of gunnery camp. J. S. Plaskett, director of astronomical observatory at Victoria, B. C., and 72 inch refractor telescope through which he recently discovered and measured twin suns of immense size. 2—Dustbin on a monument on Aragonne battlefield to those who perished there.

The County Achievement Contest

(Continued from last week)

HEALTH AND SANITATION

1,000 Points

I. PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION (350)	
1. Full time paid Health Officer. 75	
2. Public Health Nurse or Sanitation Inspector. 50	
3. Morbidity and Mortality Reports (complete reports for county) 5 points for each report. 50	
4. Sanitary privies installed, private (begin at 0), each 1-2 point. 25	
5. Wells, springs and cisterns examined and approved by State Board of Health, each 1-5th point begin at 0). 25	
6. Public Water Supply for Towns. Adequate and satisfactory, determined by survey by Bureau of Sanitary Engineering, State Board of Health. 25	
7. Sewerage and Sewage Disposal in Incorporated Towns. Disposal satisfactory, determined by survey by Bureau of Sanitary Engineering, State Board of Health, private tanks, 25 points each. 25	
8. Stables, Garbage Collection and Disposal, etc. Free from fly breeding (meeting approval of health committee and survey committee, 5 points).	
9. Stores Cleaning Sanitary Standards (%) (Begin at 0). Doors and windows effectively screened. Food protected from dust and flies. No spittoon or spit boxes and no spitting on floor. Facilities for washing hands frequently for clerks. Floors oiled at least four times a year (stores meeting requirements, 10 points each). 50	
10. Post Offices, Court Houses, Churches, Railroad Stations, Theatres, Public Meeting Places (begin at 0). No spittoons or spit boxes, no spitting on floor. Attired before and after every public meeting. Floors and grounds habitually free from dirt and filth. Sanitary privies with septic tank (where privies). Public water coolers without common cup (per dozen) (begin at 0). Absence of common towel in public places. (Any public meeting place meeting the above requirements, 10 points). 50	

II. PREVENTION OF DISEASE. (200)

1. Case Treatment. 100	
a. Vaccination against smallpox, typhoid, diphtheria, each vaccination 1 point. 50	
b. Treatment for hookworm (begin at 0), each case 10 points. 10	
c. Treatment for trachoma (begin at 0), each case 10 points. 10	
d. Treatments for venereal diseases, reported (begin at 0) each case 10 points. 10	
2. Number of Health Clinics (20 for each clinic). 100	

III. HEALTH INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTION (200)

1. Articles and notices on health and sanitation or reports of communicable diseases in the county given in the county paper or any other county bulletin, each 1-2 point. 10	
2. Health meetings, lectures and programs, each 5 points. 25	
3. Each person in attendance on above, 1-5 point. 60	
4. Persons taking approved courses in First Aid, Home Hygiene, Care of the Sick, and Dietetics, each 2 points. 20	
5. Health exhibits at county fair, school fairs, schools and in store windows, each 5 points. 25	
6. Better babies contests put on, each 10 points. 20	
7. Each baby entered, 1-5th point. 20	
8. Clubs or other organizations in county cooperating with health department or health committee functioning, each 5 points. Report on their work made by chairman of committee on Health and Sanitation. 21	

IV. SCHOOL AND SANITATION. (250)

1. Medical inspection of school children, per child 1-25th point. 50	
2. Defects corrected and treatments given, each 1 point. 50	
3. Schools carrying out fully provisions of the law on health instruction as follows: Setting-up exercises, supervised play, health crusade, Sanitary instruction, 50% of schools minimum; 10 points for each percent above 50 percent. 50	
4. Schools reaching these sanitary standards. Water supply (approved). Toilet facilities (sanitary toilet). Ventilation and heating (approved). a. With cubic space per pupil—200 cu. ft., 10 points each building. 60	
b. With cubic space per pupil 150 cu. ft., 5 points each building. 40	
c. With cubic space per pupils—100 cu. ft. 0	

HOME IMPROVEMENTS

500 Points

1. INTERIOR IMPROVEMENTS ON THE HOUSE (50)	
1. Painting twindows and doors. 10	
2. Wall covering (either light tinted paper or paint). 10	
3. Window additions (curtains and shades), 1-10th point for each room meeting above requirements. 10	

continued on Page Two.

World News

By J. R. Robertson, Professor of History and Political Science
Berea College

The utterances of Vice President Coolidge in the northwestern part of the country are interesting and suggestive at this time. He went to Oregon to participate in the unveiling of a statue erected to the memory of Theodore Roosevelt, in one of the parks of Portland. In the course of remarks he said that strikes were a sign of prosperity, that they never came when times were bad, as the men then always clung to their jobs. There is some encouragement in this, to say the least, even tho it may not be entirely true. We need to see the bright side of a situation that is irritating and get what comfort we can from it. Strikes, however, do not add to the prosperity of a country as they cause great losses which some one has to bear and generally those who least deserve it.

For a long time the U. S. has been seeking to bring about some understanding with Germany with relation to the many claims which accumulated during the war. American property in Germany was confiscated, ships with their cargos were sunk, victims of the Lusitania had their cause taken up by relatives or friends. Recently Germany has agreed to the appointment of a commission for this purpose. It is to be composed of three, one appointed by each nation and the other selected by them from some neutral nation.

Emmons' wife was left certain personal belongings and his daughter was given his yacht. The Boston Museum of Fine Arts was given \$50,000; the Boston Children's Hospital \$25,000; the Newport Redwood Library \$10,000; the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute of Hampton, Va., \$10,000, and the Tuskegee Institute at Tuskegee, Ala., \$10,000.

Germany Must Pay

Thiancourt.—France knows how to make Germany pay for the destruction she caused during the World War, and every German will be held to strict accountability for the repair of this damage. Premier Raymond Poincaré told the assembled population of Thiancourt, which gathered to dedicate a monument to soldiers of this community who fell in the great struggle. The ceremony had a double meaning in that the monument was designed to honor the memory of scores of civilians who died as a result of occupation of the town by German troops.

Over in China a peace parley actually was begun, the agents of Gen. Wu Pei-Fu, war lord of the North; and of General Chang, dictator of Manchuria, and Sun Yat-Sen, former head of the southern government, getting together in Shanghai. Representatives of President Li and others also were present. Doctor Sun, who reached Shanghai from Canton via Hongkong said he had no personal ambitions and would obey parliament and support whomever it chose as president.

Sometimes Seems So.

ACHIEVEMENT CONTEST
(Continued from page 1)

II. CONVENiences INSTALLED (200)
 1. Indoor pump, or water piped in.
 2. Sink with proper outlet.
 3. Furniture made rustic for lawn or porch.
 4. Caners (water seal canner or steam pressure cooker).
 5. Refrigerator, iceless refrigerator or window box.
 6. Separator.
 7. Washing machine.
 8. Sewing machine.
 9. Vacuum cleaner.
 10. Telephone (1/4th point for each one installed).

III. SEWING DONE IN THE HOME (50)
 1. Child or adult garments (4 garments constitute an exhibit).
 2. Bed spreads and quilts (4 spreads and quilts constitute an exhibit).
 3. Weaving and knitting (4 articles constitute and exhibit).
 (No credit unless exhibited at county or local fair), 1 point for each exhibit.

IV. FOOD PRESERVATION (50)
 1. Canned by cold pack method, 1 point per dozen cans fruit, 1 point per dozen cans vegetables.
 2. Drying under sanitary conditions, 1 point per gallon fruits or vegetables (Tested by exhibits at local or county fair).

V. YARD (150)
 1. Shade trees (new), 1/8th point each.
 2. Clean lawns, 1/8th point for each lawn entering and reporting definite progress.
 3. Flowers, 1/8th point each lawn properly planted in flowers and reported to chairman.

Only achievements made during the contest will receive the points indicated after each subject. Each home that enters the contest must register and be graded.

Improvements in the individual homes can be best secured thru community clubs. A home improvement committee should be appointed in every community to work in conjunction with the County Agent and the local teacher. Some of the above suggestions are not possible for all homes, but they are all possible for a large number of them. Vast improvements may be brought about in practically every home if the housekeeper will give some thought and careful planning to the points of improvement suggested above. Do not hesitate to frankly cooperate with the County Agent, Superintendent and local teacher in matters where council is needed. Berea College thru her Extension Department and the Courier-Journal, Louisville, Kentucky, will be pleased to give advice when it is sought.

CHURCHES AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS
1,000 Points
(Score 0 at beginning)

I. FREQUENCY OF PREACHING (200)
 In determining the frequency of preaching, the churches of a county will be listed in three classes. Each church must report its class at the beginning of the contest.

1. The first class is composed of churches having regularly established weekly preaching services. A total of 90 points will be allowed to the churches that have preaching once a week.
 2. The second class is composed of churches having regular preaching services semi-monthly. A total of 70 points will be allowed to the churches holding preaching services once every two weeks.
 3. The third class is composed of churches having regular preaching services once each month. A total of 40 points will be allowed to the churches holding preaching services once a month.

Two points for each one percent of churches holding services in accordance with the above classifications.

II. ATTENDANCE AT PREACHING (100)
 1. In determining the score for the increase of attendance at preaching services, proceed as follows: Divide the total attendance for the last five months of 1922 by the number of preaching services to secure the average attendance for the period. Divide the total attendance for the twelve months of 1923 by the number of preaching services during the year, and the increase of the average

of 1923 over the average of the last five months of 1922, multiplied by 5, will be the final score for the county, 100.

III. AVERAGE SALARY OF PREACHER AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS (200)

1. For a church whose members and adherents, who usually attend preaching services, equal 150, \$10 per preaching Sabbath will be considered a normal rate of pay. The \$10 is for minister's salary and must be in addition to any contributions for church purposes, such as Sunday Schools, religious societies and missions. One point for each \$25 contributed.

This score applies to all churches whose pastors receive less than \$750 by local contributions. If a minister's salary is paid by a mission board and contributions are made to the mission board by the local church, only the contributions by the local church shall be counted.

IV. IMPROVEMENT OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS (100)

1. One point for each \$10 spent for improvement or replacement, average.

V. RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS (50)

An average of one organization per church, not counting Sunday Schools, shall be considered a perfect score. Score proportionally (2 points for each 1 percent of religious organizations formed in churches).

VI. SUNDAY SCHOOLS ORGANIZED (100)

1. 20 points for each new one established.
 2. 10 points for each old one re-established.

VII. MONTHS SUNDAY SCHOOL HELD (50)

1. Average of 12 months gives perfect score. Score proportionately.

VIII. ATTENDANCE AT SUNDAY SCHOOL (100)

1. Score same as church attendance, 2 above.

IX. MAINTENANCE OF ACTIVE COUNTY S. S. ASSOCIATION (50)

X. ORGANIZATION OF COOPERATIVE MINISTERIAL SOCIETY (50)

COMMUNITY CLUBS
1,000 Points

I. ADULT COMMUNITY CLUBS (450)

1. No. of school districts belonging to Community Clubs (5 points for each one percent of schools).
 2. Well built and acceptable community program of work, for community or distinct, approved by State Agricultural agent. (5 points each separate group at work on a community program).
 3. Percent of programs executed to satisfaction of judges (1 point for each one percent).
 4. Percent club meetings held, 12 meetings a year to be the limit for credit.
 5. Minimum attendance must be 10 adults (1/8th point for each person attending).
 6. No. community picnics held, 10 points each.

II. COMMUNITY CLUB FINANCES (175)

1. Amount of money spent at community groups for registered livestock, including poultry and eggs (1 point for each \$25.00).
 2. Amount of money spent for farm improvement in these communities, such as buildings, fences, lime, phosphates, water and lighting systems, outside painting, whitewash and farm machinery and protection (1 point for each \$100).

III. COMMUNITY OR COUNTY FAIRS HELD (250)

1. No. of community and county fairs held (each fair 15 points).
 2. No. of exhibitors (2 points for each person).
 3. No. of entries (1/4th point for each).
 4. No. of different exhibits (2 points for each).
 5. Attendance (1/8th point for each person).

IV. COUNTY AGENT (100)

1. Work in communities, based on percent accomplished by entire county.

If one thousand points are made in the county by Community Clubs, the County Agent will receive 100 points and his grade will descend in the same ratio.

II. ATTENDANCE AT PREACHING (100)
 1. In determining the score for the increase of attendance at preaching services, proceed as follows: Divide the total attendance for the last five months of 1922 by the number of preaching services to secure the average attendance for the period. Divide the total attendance for the twelve months of 1923 by the number of preaching services during the year, and the increase of the average

V. COMMUNITY OR COUNTY FAIRS HELD (250)

1. No. of community and county fairs held (each fair 15 points).

2. No. of exhibitors (2 points for each person).

3. No. of entries (1/4th point for each).

4. No. of different exhibits (2 points for each).

5. Attendance (1/8th point for each person).

VI. COUNTY AGENT (100)

1. Work in communities, based on percent accomplished by entire county.

If one thousand points are made in the county by Community Clubs, the County Agent will receive 100 points and his grade will descend in the same ratio.

II. ATTENDANCE AT PREACHING (100)

1. In determining the score for the increase of attendance at preaching services, proceed as follows: Divide the total attendance for the last five months of 1922 by the number of preaching services to secure the average attendance for the period. Divide the total attendance for the twelve months of 1923 by the number of preaching services during the year, and the increase of the average

V. COMMUNITY OR COUNTY FAIRS HELD (250)

1. No. of community and county fairs held (each fair 15 points).

2. No. of exhibitors (2 points for each person).

3. No. of entries (1/4th point for each).

4. No. of different exhibits (2 points for each).

5. Attendance (1/8th point for each person).

VI. COUNTY AGENT (100)

1. Work in communities, based on percent accomplished by entire county.

If one thousand points are made in the county by Community Clubs, the County Agent will receive 100 points and his grade will descend in the same ratio.

II. ATTENDANCE AT PREACHING (100)

1. In determining the score for the increase of attendance at preaching services, proceed as follows: Divide the total attendance for the last five months of 1922 by the number of preaching services to secure the average attendance for the period. Divide the total attendance for the twelve months of 1923 by the number of preaching services during the year, and the increase of the average

V. COMMUNITY OR COUNTY FAIRS HELD (250)

1. No. of community and county fairs held (each fair 15 points).

2. No. of exhibitors (2 points for each person).

3. No. of entries (1/4th point for each).

4. No. of different exhibits (2 points for each).

5. Attendance (1/8th point for each person).

VI. COUNTY AGENT (100)

1. Work in communities, based on percent accomplished by entire county.

If one thousand points are made in the county by Community Clubs, the County Agent will receive 100 points and his grade will descend in the same ratio.

II. ATTENDANCE AT PREACHING (100)

1. In determining the score for the increase of attendance at preaching services, proceed as follows: Divide the total attendance for the last five months of 1922 by the number of preaching services to secure the average attendance for the period. Divide the total attendance for the twelve months of 1923 by the number of preaching services during the year, and the increase of the average

V. COMMUNITY OR COUNTY FAIRS HELD (250)

1. No. of community and county fairs held (each fair 15 points).

2. No. of exhibitors (2 points for each person).

3. No. of entries (1/4th point for each).

4. No. of different exhibits (2 points for each).

5. Attendance (1/8th point for each person).

VI. COUNTY AGENT (100)

1. Work in communities, based on percent accomplished by entire county.

If one thousand points are made in the county by Community Clubs, the County Agent will receive 100 points and his grade will descend in the same ratio.

II. ATTENDANCE AT PREACHING (100)

1. In determining the score for the increase of attendance at preaching services, proceed as follows: Divide the total attendance for the last five months of 1922 by the number of preaching services to secure the average attendance for the period. Divide the total attendance for the twelve months of 1923 by the number of preaching services during the year, and the increase of the average

V. COMMUNITY OR COUNTY FAIRS HELD (250)

1. No. of community and county fairs held (each fair 15 points).

2. No. of exhibitors (2 points for each person).

3. No. of entries (1/4th point for each).

4. No. of different exhibits (2 points for each).

5. Attendance (1/8th point for each person).

VI. COUNTY AGENT (100)

1. Work in communities, based on percent accomplished by entire county.

If one thousand points are made in the county by Community Clubs, the County Agent will receive 100 points and his grade will descend in the same ratio.

II. ATTENDANCE AT PREACHING (100)

1. In determining the score for the increase of attendance at preaching services, proceed as follows: Divide the total attendance for the last five months of 1922 by the number of preaching services to secure the average attendance for the period. Divide the total attendance for the twelve months of 1923 by the number of preaching services during the year, and the increase of the average

V. COMMUNITY OR COUNTY FAIRS HELD (250)

1. No. of community and county fairs held (each fair 15 points).

2. No. of exhibitors (2 points for each person).

3. No. of entries (1/4th point for each).

4. No. of different exhibits (2 points for each).

5. Attendance (1/8th point for each person).

VI. COUNTY AGENT (100)

1. Work in communities, based on percent accomplished by entire county.

If one thousand points are made in the county by Community Clubs, the County Agent will receive 100 points and his grade will descend in the same ratio.

II. ATTENDANCE AT PREACHING (100)

1. In determining the score for the increase of attendance at preaching services, proceed as follows: Divide the total attendance for the last five months of 1922 by the number of preaching services to secure the average attendance for the period. Divide the total attendance for the twelve months of 1923 by the number of preaching services during the year, and the increase of the average

V. COMMUNITY OR COUNTY FAIRS HELD (250)

1. No. of community and county fairs held (each fair 15 points).

2. No. of exhibitors (2 points for each person).

3. No. of entries (1/4th point for each).

4. No. of different exhibits (2 points for each).

5. Attendance (1/8th point for each person).

VI. COUNTY AGENT (100)

1. Work in communities, based on percent accomplished by entire county.

If one thousand points are made in the county by Community Clubs, the County Agent will receive 100 points and his grade will descend in the same ratio.

II. ATTENDANCE AT PREACHING (100)

1. In determining the score for the increase of attendance at preaching services, proceed as follows: Divide the total attendance for the last five months of 1922 by the number of preaching services to secure the average attendance for the period. Divide the total attendance for the twelve months of 1923 by the number of preaching services during the year, and the increase of the average

V. COMMUNITY OR COUNTY FAIRS HELD (250)

1. No. of community and county fairs held (each fair 15 points).

2. No. of exhibitors (2 points for each person).

3. No. of entries (1/4th point for each).

4. No. of different exhibits (2 points for each).

5. Attendance (1/8th point for each person).

VI. COUNTY AGENT (

Erskine Dale Pioneer

by John Fox, Jr.

Illustrated by R.H. Livingstone

COPYRIGHT BY CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

SYNOPSIS

CHAPTER I. In the Kentucky wilderness, in the mountains, living by themselves, in the thick woods, a boy, Fredly, has been raised, a white boy, fleeing from a tribe of Shawnees by whom he had been captured and adopted as a son. He is a half-breed. He is given shelter in the cabin of his old master, Dave Yandell, a leader among the settlers.

CHAPTER II. The boy wants his friends of the country to help him. He is party to a secret attack on the Indians, who are massacred. The boy is captured by a party of Virginians. The leader of these friendly would-be-fighters is Hugh Bowden, and he is a cousin of Barbara Dale.

CHAPTER III. The boy wants his friends of the country to help him. He is party to a secret attack on the Indians, who are massacred. The leader of these friendly would-be-fighters is Hugh Bowden, and he is a cousin of Barbara Dale.

CHAPTER IV. Erskine meets two others—Sir Harry Dale and Hugh Bowden.

CHAPTER V. During rapids on a walk of 100 miles, a secret meeting is held. The boy is sent flying from the camp. Hugh and Sir Harry are taken away.

CHAPTER VI. At the camp, for all William Dale's life, he meets a youth who has been raised between them. Grey, in love with Barbara Dale, and later for the most part, Hugh, leaves for Kentucky. Hugh abandons him. Ashamed of his conduct, he returns with Grey. Erskine advises Hugh that night to return to the Indians. He does so, with Harry and Sir Harry, who have been permitted to view the savages fort, to surprise him. At the partition the boy has left a note. In it will be given the property which he has as the son of Colonel Dale's older brother, Sir Harry.

CHAPTER VII. The party of men, by three Shawnees, who bring news to Erskine, driven Indian name is White Arrow. Old and his foster-father, Kahtoo, is dying and desires him to come to the Indian home. Erskine goes to the fort. In the fort Erskine goes to the tribe. He finds there a white woman and her half-breed daughter, Early Morn, and saves the woman from death. Early Morn is with the Americans against the British. She secretly Crooked Lightning, overhauls him.

CHAPTER VIII. Kahtoo sends Erskine to another tribe where British envoys meet Indians. They are to be sent to their and the latter Indians are to be informed. Crooked Lightning demands Erskine as a traitor and friend of the Americans. The young escape death by flight.

CHAPTER IX. Reaching his tribe, Erskine finds his enemies have the upper hand. He is held as a prisoner waiting only for the arrival of Crooked Lightning to be burned at the stake. Early Morn releases him and he rescues Jerome Sanders, fort, safely.

CHAPTER X

Straightway the lad sensed a curious change in the attitude of the garrison. The old warmth was absent. The atmosphere was charged with suspicion, hostility. Old Jerome was sure his old plannings were distant. Only Dave, Mother Sanders and Lydia were unchanged. The predominant note was curiosity, and they started to pry him with questions, but Dave took him to a cabin, and Mother Sanders brought him something to eat.

"Had a ports hard time," stated Dave. The boy nodded.

"I had only three bullets. Fredly went lame and I had to lead him. I couldn't eat cake and Fredly couldn't eat pie. I got one from a hawk," he explained. "What's the matter out there?"

"Nothing," said Dave, gruffly, and he made the boy go to sleep. His story came when all were around the fire at supper and was listened to with eagerness. Again the boy felt the hostility and it made him resentful and hasty and his story brief and terse. Most fluid and sensitive natures have a chameleon quality, no matter what stratum of adaption he beneath. The boy was dressed like an Indian, he looked like one, and he had brought back, it seemed, the bearing of an Indian, his wildness and stoicism. He spoke like a chief in a council, and even in English his phrasing and metaphors belonged to the red man. No wonder they believed the stories they had heard of him—but there was shame in many faces and little doubt in me save one before he finished.

The lad gone to see his foster-mother and his foster-father, old chief Kahtoo, the Shawnee, because he had given his word. Kahtoo thought he was dying and wanted him to be spared when the Great Spirit called. Kahtoo had once saved his life, had been kind, and made him a son. That he could not forget. An evil prophet had come to the tribe and through his enemies Crooked Lightning and Black Wolf had gained much influence. They were to burn a captive white woman as a sacrifice. He had stayed to save her, to argue with old Kahtoo, and carry the wampanoag talk to a big council with the British. He had made his talk and escaped. He had gone back to his tribe, had been tried and was to be buried at the stake. Again he had escaped with the help of the white woman and her daughter. The tribes had joined the British, and even then were planning an early attack on this very fort and all others.

The interest was tense and every

when the first breath of spring came, he mounted his horse, in spite of arguments and protestations, and set forth for Virginia on the wilderness trail.

He was going to John Clark, he said, but more than Clark and the war were drawing him to the outer world. What it was he hardly knew, for he was not yet much given to searching his heart or mind. He did know, however, that some strange force had long been working within him that was steadily growing stronger, was surging now like flame and swinging him between strange moods of depression and exultation. Perhaps it was but the spirit of spring in his heart, but with his mind's eye he was ever seeing at the end of his journey the face of his little cousin Barbara Dale.

A striking figure the lad made riding into the old capital one afternoon just before the sun sank behind the western woods. Students no longer wandered through the campus of William and Mary college. Only an occasional maid in silk and lace tripped along the street in high-heeled shoes and checkered stockings, and no coach and four was in sight. The governor's palace, in its great yard amid Linden trees, was closed and deserted. My Lord Dunmore was long in sad flight, as Erskine later learned, but not in his coach with its six milk-white horses. But there was the host of Sir Walter in front of Raleigh tavern, and there he drew up, before the steps where he was once high to taking Dame Grey's life. A negro servant came forward to care for his horse, but a coal black young giant leaped around the corner and seized the bridle with a welcome.

"I told Kahtoo I would fight with the Americans against the British and the Indians," he said. "I told Kahtoo I would fight with the Americans against the British and the Indians; and With You Against Him!"

Inches, and with you against him? And he turned away and went back to the cabin.

"What'd I tell ya?" cried Dave indignantly, and he followed the boy, who had gone to his bunk, and put one big hand on his shoulder.

"They thought you'd turned Indian again," he said, "but it's all right now."

"I know," said the lad, and with a muffled sound that was half the grunt of an Indian and half the roar of a white man turned his face away.

Again Dave reached for the lad's shoulder.

"Don't blame 'em too much. I'll tell you now. Some traders come by here, and one of 'em said you was going to marry an Indian girl named Early Morn, that you was going to stay with 'em and fight with 'em alongside the British. Of course I knew better, but—"

"Why?" interrupted Erskine, "they must have been the same traders who came to the Shawnee town and brought whisky."

"That's what the feller said and why folks here believe him."

"Who was he?" demanded Erskine.

"You know him—Dame Grey."

All tried to make amends straightway for the injustice they had done him, but the boy's heart remained sore that their trust was so little. Then, when they gathered all settlers within the fort and made all preparations and no Indians came, many seemed afraid to get distrustful and the lad was not happy. The winter was long and hard. A blizzard had driven the game west and south, and the garrison was hard put to it for food. Every day that the hunters went forth the boy was among them and he did far more than his share in the killing of game. But when winter was breaking, more news came in of the war. The lad that had been flushed of a soldier's white shirt, an old blue army coat, and a red petticoat was now the Stars and Stripes of the American cause. Burgoyne had not come off. Now England, that "land of the rebellion," from the other colonies. On the contrary, the Americans had beaten him at Saratoga and marched his army off under those same Stars and Stripes, and for the first time Erskine heard of gallant Lafayette how he had run to Washington with the portentous news from his king that beautiful, passionate France would stretch forth her helping hand. And Erskine learned what that news meant to Washington's "maked and starvings" soldiers dying on the frozen hillsides of Valley Forge. Then George Rogers Clark had pressed the fort on his way to Williamsburg to get money and men for his great venture in the Northwest, and Erskine got a ready permission to accompany him as soldier and guide. After Clark was gone the lad got restless, and one morning

the girl's hand, and the two turned up the path, the girl gay with smiles and the youth bending over her with a most protecting and tender air. It was Dame Grey, and the heart of the watcher turned mortal sick.

CHAPTER XI.

A long time Erskine sat motionless, wondering what ailed him. He had never liked nor trusted them; he believed he would have trouble with him some day, but he had other enemies and he did not feel toward them as he did toward this dandy inclining up that beautiful broad path. With a little grunt he turned back along the path. Fredly stumbled to him and nipped at him with playful restlessness though eager to be on his way to the barn, and he stood awhile with one arm in rose his saddle. Once he reached upward to untie the reins, and with another grunt strode back and went rapidly up the path. Dame Grey and Barbara had disappeared, but a tall youth who sat behind one of the big pillars saw him coming and rose, bowing, but not for long. Each recognized the other swiftly and Hugh came with stiff courtesy forward. Erskine smiled:

"You don't know me?" Hugh bowed.

"Quite well." The woodsman drew himself up with quick breath—pulling without flinching within—but before he could speak there was a quick step and an astonished cry within the hall and Harry sprang out.

"Erskine! Erskine!" he shouted, and he leaped down the steps with both hands outstretched. "You here! You you old Indian, how did you get here?" He caught Erskine by both hands and then fell to slapping him by the shoulders. "Where's your horse?" And then he noticed the boy's pale and embarrassed face and his eyes shifting to Hugh, who stood still, cold, still courteous, and he checked some hot outburst at his lips.

"I'm glad you've come, and I'm glad you've come right now—where's your horse?"

"I left him hitched at the landing," Erskine had to answer, and Harry puffed.

"The landing? Why, what?" He wheeled and shouted to Harry:

"Put Master Erskine's horse in the barn and feed him." And he led Erskine within to the same room where he had slept before, and poured out some water in a bowl.

"Take your time," he said, and he went back to the porch. Erskine could hear and see him through the latticed blinds.

"Hugh," said the lad in a low, cold voice, "I am lost here, and if you don't like this you can take that path."

"You are right," was the answer; "but you wait until Uncle Harry gets home."

The matter was quite plain to Erskine within. The presence of Dame Grey made it plain, and as Erskine dipped both hands into the cold water he made up his mind to an understanding with that young gentleman that would be complete and final. And so he was ready when he and Harry were on the porch again and Barbara and Grey emerged from the rose bushes and came slowly up the path. Harry looked worried, but Erskine sat still, with a faint smile at his mouth and in his eyes. Barbara saw him first and she did not rush forward. Instead, she stopped, with white eyes, a stilled cry, and lifting one hand to ward his heart. Grey saw too, flushed rather painfully, and ruined himself. Erskine had sprung down the steps.

(To be continued)

Use Liniment

Detroit, Mich.—Liniment put into near heat to give it a "kick" is the cause of an increasing number of deaths in the Middle West, Charles A. Gregory, Federal Prohibition Director for Chicago, told a conference of prohibition officers from Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin here. The conference is one of a series planned for various parts of the country this month. It was announced. These conferences, it was said, are the forerunner of a national conference to be conducted in Washington.

Under the legislation this is receiving consideration, the mine operators and the miners would, as a duty to the federal government, exert every reasonable means to avoid any interruption in the operation of coal mines. The legislation would provide as does the transportation act that all disputes between operators and miners shall be considered and, if possible, decided in conference between representatives designated and authorized so to confer.

The general public, which after all,

is always the real sufferer in industrial clashes, the representatives of the nation and of the state who are dealing with the present strike situation and even the employers and employees who are directly engaged in the strike, appear to see more clearly than they have ever seen before that a way must be found to prevent the recurrence of strikes that affect great public interests.

RAIL LABOR BOARD SATISFIES HARDING

WE MAY ASK CONGRESS TO GIVE IT MORE POWER AND MOVE IT TO WASHINGTON.

WAITING FOR NEXT SESSION

Creation of Similar Body to Handle Questions of Wages in the Mining Industry May Be Urged Upon the Law Makers.

By JAMES P. HORNADAY

Washington.—The railroad labor board has done so well that President Harding intends to ask Congress to enlarge its powers and to bring it from Chicago and locate it along side the Interstate commerce commission here. The President believes the board should stand between the railroads and their employees in much the same way as the Interstate commerce commission stands between the railroads and the shippers. Both organizations, of course, are presumed to represent the public while seeing that exact justice is done between employers and employees on the one hand and transportation companies and shippers on the other hand.

If the congress was not so far behind with its work the President would submit the recommendations which he has in mind during the regular session opens the first Monday in December. It is highly important, in the estimation of President Harding, that the labor board shall be brought to Washington. The transportation act located it in Chicago on the theory that out there it would be freer to deal with the problems submitted to it. But the experiences of the last two years and in half have convinced the authorities here that the board should be in near neighbor of the Interstate commission, since the two bodies are dealing with problems that overlap.

Good Record for a First Year.

Two agents and consuls general and one minister resident and consul general, in addition to 13 ministers and four ambassadors, made up a total of 23 appointments of persons without any previous experience.

While many of the 23 appointments made of persons without previous diplomatic experience operated as a recognition of political obligations, the evil of such appointments, the league says, is largely abated by the present administration and contrasts favorably with the records of the first year of the other administrations. For this record President Harding and Secretary Hughes are to be commended. President Harding is, furthermore, in the view of the league, deserving of commendation in that he selected for secretary of state a man of the highest qualifications and one devoted to the merit principle.

A still better showing is found, however, in turning to the consular service, where an unequalled record of adherence to the merit system has been made. During the first 15 months of the administration of President Harding there has not been a single exception to the rules requiring appointments through examination in the consular service. The original appointments have all been made strictly in accordance with executive orders and the promotions in the service have been based more strictly than ever before upon an impartial determination of the relative efficiency of the officers in the service. The basis of the promotions made is a report of the relative merit of all the officers in the consular service prepared by a board of review showing the relative efficiency of the various officers.

Mine Labor Board Suggested.

The administration is now looking for a way to apply the labor board plan to the coal mining industry. It is not unlikely that the decision will be to ask the congress to create a permanent mine labor board. A constitutional question is involved. Some of the members of the President's cabinet believe it would be worth while to create a mine labor board with powers similar to those conferred on the railroad labor board, and leave it to the Supreme court to say whether the congress has exceeded its authority. A mine labor board, if created, would be composed of three members constituting the labor group, three members constituting the operators' group, and three members constituting the public group.

Under the legislation this is receiving consideration, the mine operators and the miners would, as a duty to the federal government, exert every reasonable means to avoid any interruption in the operation of coal mines. The legislation would provide as does the transportation act that all disputes between operators and miners shall be considered and, if possible, decided in conference between representatives designated and authorized so to confer.

The general public, which after all, is always the real sufferer in industrial clashes, the representatives of the nation and of the state who are dealing with the present strike situation and even the employers and employees who are directly engaged in the strike, appear to see more clearly than they have ever seen before that a way must be found to prevent the recurrence of strikes that affect great public interests.

Public Wants Industrial Peace.

President Harding and his advisers have made up their minds that the public is a good deal more interested in the establishment of permanent industrial peace than in tariff legislation, subsidy legislation, bonus legislation or any of the other topics that have been holding the attention of the congress for a year and a half. The President has said to callers within the last two or three days that he realizes for the first time in his public career the bitterness with which these industrial quarrels are carried on. For nearly a month he has been between the fires of employers, employees and publishers.

He has been criticized for not going fast enough in dealing with the two strikes and for being too aggressive. Industrial representatives of the political party, of which he is the titular head have expressed great dissatisfaction because he would not make use of federal troops unless a state called for them. Radical representatives of labor have said that the administration is serving the employer. Many of the employers' railroad executives and mine operators are extremely bitter because the President, as they assert, has shown too much sympathy to the cause of the employee. The country will, eventually, it is believed realize that President Harding has done the

best he could do in bringing about a just settlement of both strikes.

Qualified Men Get Diplomatic Posts.

An examination of the records of appointments of ambassadors, ministers, ministers resident and agents in the diplomatic service of the United States since March 4, 1921, made by the National Civil Service Reform League, seems to indicate that an earnest effort has been made to retain the services of men of experience and to appoint to diplomatic posts persons with qualifications in diplomacy.

Of the total of nine ambassadors appointed by this administration, the tenure fluids that five are John W. Hiddle, formerly ambassador to Russia, appointed ambassador to Argentina; Henry P. Fletcher, formerly ambassador to Mexico, appointed ambassador to Chile; William M. Collier, formerly minister to Spain, appointed ambassador to Spain; Cyrus E. Woods, formerly minister to Portugal, appointed ambassador to Spain. Besides these ambassadors appointed by President Harding, Edwin V. Morgan, who was appointed ambassador to Brazil by President Taft in 1912, has been retained by the present administration.

Out of a total of 30 ministers now serving in the diplomatic corps, six have had previous experience in the diplomatic service and eight are appointees of previous administrations retained by the present administration. Of these eight ministers six were promoted from the grade of secretary in the diplomatic service by President Wilson and retained by President Harding. One of the ministers given appointment by President Harding was promoted from the grade of secretary in the diplomatic service. This is Charles S. Wilson, minister to Bulgaria.

Good Record for a First Year.

Two agents and consuls general and one minister resident and consul general, in addition to 13 ministers and four ambassadors, made up a total of 23 appointments of persons without any previous experience.

While many of the 23 appointments made of persons without previous diplomatic experience operated as a recognition of political obligations, the evil of such appointments, the league says, is largely abated by the present administration and contrasts favorably with the records of the first year of the other administrations. For this record President Harding and Secretary Hughes are to be commended. President Harding is, furthermore, in the view of the league, deserving of commendation in that he selected for secretary of state a man of the highest qualifications and one devoted to the merit principle.

Consular Service Is Excellent.

Out of 102 appointments to posts in the consular service, 51 have been to the grade of consul, class 7 (the lowest grade), as the result of entrance examinations. The remaining 51 appointments of consuls and consuls general have constituted promotions of men all of them having an average of ten years' experience. The three consular inspectors whose appointments are included in this number entered the service after examination, one as student interpreter, another as consular assistant and the third as consul with previous experience as vice-consul or of career.

DR. J. E. ANDERSON

Office in Berea Bank & Trust Co.
Building
Berea, Ky.

Office Phone 217 Res. Phone 174

Notary Public Phone No. 49

W. B. WALDEN**ATTORNEY AT LAW**

Berea National Bank Building

Practice in all Courts

BEREA, KY.

DR. LOGSDON
DENTIST

Office hours 8-12 a. m., 1-4 p. m.

Government Dentist

Located in

BAKER BUILDING

Main Street Berea, Ky.

Phone No. 3

Dr. J. C. Gabbard
DENTIST

Office in Berea Bank & Trust Co. Bldg., over the Bank

Hours

8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Daily

Phone 145

J. F. CLEMMER**PLUMBER**

Phone 83

Berea, Ky.

**List Your Property
FOR SALE**

with

Scruggs, Welch & Gay
REAL ESTATE AGENTS
Berea, Kentucky

F. L. MOORE'S
Jewelry Store

FOR

**First Class Repairing
AND**

Pine Line of Jewelry
CENTER ST. BEREAL, KY.

Practice Makes Perfect.
"I've been in the penitentiary 20 years, mum. What good would it do me to get out?"
"You could begin life over again," said the sympathetic prison visitor.
"Could a piano player quit tickling the ivories for 20 years and begin right where he left off, mum?"
"I suppose not."
"Neither could a burglar."

The Economy Booster

We want you to come to the Economy Store. You will see the many items we carry in stock. Prices right. You will agree with us that when your goods are delivered they cost more—you may not know it—you pay the freight.

We will sell you today:

12½ lbs. best Cane Sugar	\$1.00
Kerosene Oil, per gallon	.14
Fine Table Meal, per sack	.50
Zaring's Patent Gold Dust, Mary, Pioneer Flour, per sack	1.10
per 100 lbs. .430	
Lexington Maid is just a little better	
Try it, per sack .115	
per 100 lbs. .450	
Good Scratch Feed, per sack	.250
A good grey enamel 14 qt. Dish Pan	.50
A good aluminum Teakettle	\$1.50
Partridge Lard, per lb.	.17
There is no better.	
Gaul House Coffee, per lb.	.40
It is steel cut.	
Calumet Baking Powder with cook book, per can	.30
Two cans for	.55
Economy Blend Coffee (the quality will please you), per lb.	.35
Three lbs. for	1.00

A house full of dependable merchandise at real economy prices. We need the cash.

THE ECONOMY STORE

Chestnut St. Berea, Ky.

Local Page

News of Berea and Vicinity,
Gathered from a Variety
of Sources.

WEST END AND VICINITY

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Stowe, of Richmond, Ind., are visiting D. N. Welch. Dr. McGuire and family are in Beattyville this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Davidson are attending the London Fair this week. Mrs. James and her visitors attended the Lexington Fair Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Clark are in Irvine visiting his brother.

Mr. Treadway returned to Heldberg the first of the week. Miss Joyce Hoskins of Lexington is visiting her mother.

Herman Coffey, of Drip Rock, is visiting Dewey Lamb at West Union.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Parsons visited her mother at Alcorn last week. Miss Ethel Parsons spent the week-end with the Misses McDaniel.

J. W. Purkey was in Richmond Saturday and returned with a new truck.

Miss Eula Menifee has returned home, after a long visit at Wildie.

Miss Mildred McCreary spent the week-end with the Misses McDaniel.

The Slate Lick Sunday-school has moved to the West Union school house and will meet there Sunday afternoons.

Miss Effie Humphrey has been visiting her aunt at Slate Lick.

A PICNIC WORTH WHILE

The Sunday School of Seaford took an outing Sunday, August 13th, in the form of a picnic at Malory Springs.

Everyone gathered at the school house about eight o'clock, Sunday morning. Wagons were the means of transportation from there and it took ten of them to take everything and everybody. The route going was thru Narrow Gap, and returning was by way of Pilot Knob church.

Dinner was served on the grass in a long line, and when everything was ready, may what a sight! Everything eatable was to be found. Word had previously been given out that each family was to bring enough for themselves and a little more. Well they did, for it looked as though each had brought along enough for themselves and all the rest. After all possible damage was done to the dinner by those present, a like number could have come in and still plenty of eats could have been found to satisfy many a hungry mouth. Fried chicken seemed to be most in evidence, with cakes and pies a close second. Twenty-one cakes were counted and sampled by Mr. Strong. It was not reported just how many chickens he counted and sampled, but it was rumored he found some ten or a dozen gizzards and disposed of them in one fashion or other. After dinner Sunday-school was held on the grounds with one hundred and five in attendance, with a collection of \$2.70. It was quite a wonderful record indeed. One hundred and twenty came to the picnic and 103 reported in classes.

We are sorry to report that Mark Settle, who has been sick for some time on Center street, is no better. It would be a great kindness if those who have children near him would do their best to keep down the noise, especially the pulling of little wagons on the sidewalk, we are told, annoys him.

Most of the members of the Veterans' Bureau of Berea are spending their vacation, which began last Saturday, with relatives "back home," fishin' and huntin'.

Mrs. Nettie Mann and son, Russell, of Cleveland, are making their annual visit with her sisters, Mrs. Gay and Mrs. Spink, and brother, C. H. Burdette, and families. They came from Cleveland as far as Cincinnati by auto with Maggie Van Winkle and son, who are visiting her daughter, Elizabeth, at that place.

It is reported that Mrs. Sallie Burdette, who has been seriously ill at the Robinson Hospital the past week, is somewhat improved.

Mr. Bond and family, who have been making a visit in the East, returned to Berea yesterday.

Rev. W. R. Hunt has rented the property recently purchased and improved by Benton Fielder on Jackson street, and has moved into same.

Mr. and Mrs. Dewey Trosper, who expected to leave Berea this week for a place near Versailles, Ky., where they will teach next year, were delayed owing to the fact that Dewey was taken sick last Sunday and has been unable to be out. He is better today.

John Harrison and daughter, Mae, returned Sunday after a pleasant visit with Mr. Harrison's son, Howard in Powell county.

Mrs. N. C. Hirschey has returned from an extended visit in the state of Ohio.

E. L. Feese has sold his property on Center street and contemplates on leaving Berea.

Obert Richardson and family have moved into the property on Center street, which they purchased some time ago from Mrs. Dean, and are making various improvements.

GOING SOUTH

Something of passing interest to Bereans is the fact that during the last week more than forty automobiles have been driven thru Berea in transit from factories to dealers. This is one indication that Southern money is still going east, also that roads are not impassable and that one industry is not dependent upon freight traffic.

TATE—CRAIG

J. Hari Tate and Miss Esther Nona Craig were united in marriage on August 18th, 10:30 a. m., by the Rev. Fred F. Brown, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Knoxville, Tenn., in the parlor of the private home of Dr. Brown.

Mr. Tate is a native of Perry county, Ky. (P. O. Daisy, Ky.), and later

his father moved to Appalachia, Va.,

which is now his present home and

from which place he came to Berea

to school in 1907. He began in the

sixth grade and graduated from the

four-year Normal course in 1915.

He then spent two years in Berea

College, finishing the B.Ped course

in 1917. He spent the present sum-

mer school here receiving his life cer-

tificate, and expects to return next

summer to continue his course for

A.B. in education. Mr. Tate was a

worker for the Y. M. C. A. during

the World War. He was postmaster

at Appalachia, Va., before coming to

Berea the last time.

Miss Craig is a native of Alabama.

She is the only child of Mr. and Mrs.

D. A. Craig, of Imboden, Va.

She completed the eighth grade in Vir-

ginia in 1919. She has been in Berea

two years, completing the Home

Economic Course in June, 1922.

She took Normal work during the

present summer school.

They are spending their honeymoon

in Knoxville, Tenn., and visiting

home folks in Virginia. They will

return to Hinchin, Carter county,

Ky., the first of September, where

Mr. Tate will be principal of the

high school and Mrs. Tate will teach

the third and fourth grades.

They are nice young people and

are loved and respected by all who

know them. We trust that they will

do some good work in Hinchin and

elsewhere. We regret their leaving

Berea, but all friends must part.

ELAM—SHIPMAN

Ed. Howard Elam and Gertrude Shipman were quietly married at the bride's home church in Hendersonville, N. C., a few days ago.

Shortly after the wedding the couple left for an extended honeymoon. They will go thru Virginia and from Norfolk up the Atlantic to New York, from there to Albany and up the Hudson to Buffalo. They will see Niagara Falls, and from there will go home to Crossville, Tenn., via Cincinnati and Nashville.

Mr. Elam was for two years in-

structor in the Vocational School of Berea College, and Miss Shipman was connected with the institution for several years, both as a student and worker. Both have many friends in Berea who wish for them the best that life can give.

KINCAID—FORMAN

We have received announcement of the marriage on August 15 of William Bradley Kincaid to Anna Alice Forman.

Mr. Kincaid was for several years a student in Berea, and Miss Forman was an instructor in the Music Department. Both were beautiful singers, and took leading parts in the opera Martha given here last spring.

We have heard that they will make their home in Ashland, Ky., where Mr. Kincaid has accepted a position as field secretary for the Y. M. C. A.

They have fond good wishes from many friends.

That wise old Scotchman, George MacDonald once said: "I begin to suspect that the common transactions of life are the most sacred channels for the spread of the heavenly leaven."

Classified Advertisements

TWO OR THREE FURNISHED ROOMS up stairs for light house-keeping. Apply Mrs. Molly Parks, Chestnut street, near Postoffice.

HEMSTITCHING AND PICOTING Attachment, works on any sewing machine, easily adjusted. Price \$2.50 with full instructions. Oriental Novelty Co., Box 11, Corpus Christi, Texas.

NOTICE

Anyone having claims against the estate of Mrs. Mary M. Burdette, deceased, must present same to me, properly verified, before September 5, 1922, or they will be void. J. T. Cornelison, Adm'r.

(p9)

FOR SALE

Eight-room house in good condition. Has water and electric lights. On good residence street and has large yard, garden, chicken pen and house, good barn and also has several bearing fruit trees. Near public school and about ten minutes walk from Berea College. Convenient to postoffice, depot, bank and stores.

C. E. Campbell
Phone 226.

Small Accounts

are always welcomed here no less than larger ones, for most large accounts were small ones once.

Whatever the nature or the volume of your banking business, when you bring it to The Berea National Bank you are assured of uniformly courteous and helpful service, and of that additional security which results from our MEMBERSHIP in the FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM.

THE CITIZEN

A non-partisan family newspaper published every Thursday by
BIRKA PUBLISHING CO. (Incorporated)

MARSHALL E. VANZIN, Editor JAMES M. HENRARDT, Managing Editor
Entered at the post office at Berea, Ky., as second class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
One year, \$1.50; six months, 50 cents; three months, 25 cents. Payable in advance.

Foreign Advertising Representative, The American Press Association.

Revolver Lawlessness

Some weeks ago we prepared an editorial on "Pistols and Civilization," which brought from friends who live in the heart of the mountain comments that are worth consideration. The laxity with which the law against carrying revolvers is being enforced in Kentucky, and the whole United States so far as that is concerned, is nothing short of a crime against civilization.

It is a recognized fact that life among so-called respectable people in the United States is to be as valueless as common goods and chattels. We are the greatest lawbreakers in the world, and until we mend our ways as regards the sanctity of law and the rights of citizens, our idealism will count for nothing among the peoples of the world. The daily press a few days ago carried an item of news from France that should be of interest to true American citizens. A Frenchman was guillotined last week for a train holdup which, according to the news item, was the first that had occurred in the Republic of France for seventy-five years. To cut off a man's head for robbing a train would be unthinkable in this country, but on the other hand, robbing a train is almost unthinkable in France. We love our courts, in fact, we love everything that is American, whether it is right or wrong. That is loyalty, but blind love leads many a good man into the ditch. There are whole sections in the United States where law is absolutely ignored. And yet we say that this is God's country, that it was predestined from the foundation of the world to lead the peoples of the world out of darkness into the light. We, church members, will shun jury service because we do not want to be "mixed up" with the courts. We politicians would bar any endeavor to enforce the law to the bitter end for fear of losing a certain constituency. We social separatists do not concern ourselves about the crimes that are occurring among people of a different social class. There are many flagrant violations of the law that should be handled roughly, but to undertake such a program would so completely upset all precedent in official circles as to make it an impossible task.

We must begin with the types of lawlessness that are most in evidence, and to our way of thinking the carrying of revolvers is the germ of the most hideous crimes that take place in our civilization. And what state could afford to be the pioneer in a campaign against the carrying of weapons more than Kentucky?—Kentucky, the renowned state of thick hip pockets and slick pistols; the illustrious state of keen eyes and agile "trigger fingers." To be sure, it would take from us a certain tragic romance that gilds the head lines of books and magazines and newspapers, but it would insure life, happiness and fewer widows and orphans. If such a law had been in practice the awful catastrophe of the Clayhole precipice in Breathitt county on last election day would have been avoided and the eight widows and forty-six orphans that are living in one small community as the result of ten minutes revolver play would not today be a sad reality. To visit the widows, mothers and sisters that today live in one community would convince any rational American that any law whatever placed upon the statute books that would prevent the recurrence of such an affair would be justifiable.

Will we in Kentucky continue to let hundreds of citizens have their lives snuffed out in a few moments because of the carrying of deadly weapons? Life imprisonment is not too great a sentence to impose on any man who carries a weapon without legal authority. The same penalty should be imposed on the man who sells one except to the person who has legal authority.

Cannot we continue to have comments from readers of The Citizen on the subject of carrying concealed weapons. Before we can properly be christened true followers of the Prince of Peace we must clean house and drive out the criminals from among us.

A MODERN PARODY

By Alton Baker
(Lexington Herald)

O, Thou, by whose dread will I thrive,
Who keep'st my businesses alive
And hasten me when I do pray

For skill and power

To rob my friends, hear what I say
In this dark hour!

Thou knowest well I used to hold
A glorious place, and how I told
The people what to do, and how

They did my will,

But as thou seest, some mock me now
And some rebel.

It breaks my heart that my good face
That I had trained to tricks of grace
And saintly aspect, should appear

A mask of glass

To hide my blackness, and men sneer
When I do pass.

Thou knowest well who laid this cross
Upon thy servant who was boss,
And ruled the church with such suc-
cess

By cash and guile,

And now I pray thee, aid and bless
Me yet a while.

Mark Thou, the man that I do hate,
I pray against him soon and late

That Thou afflict him worse than Job

From head to heel,

And send him forth around the globe
To beg or steal.

I curse the day that precher came
To load thy servant down with
shame,—

He won't preach what I tell him to,

And calls me "crook"

And goes to work and proves it true
By rule and book.

O, let the tongues of slander smite
This man to earth, and in my sight

O, bow his head in shame and grief

And bitter woe

Till all men join to brand him "thief,"

Where e'er he go.

O, send him naked thru the land
Beset by foes on every hand,
While I retain my lofty place

And thrive again

A hypocrite with sanctity face,

Amen, Amen!

BILL

Bill never won a great renown,
He never piled up odds of gold;
His name will not go thundering down
The ages as a hero bold;
He lived a quite little life
Here by the common dusty way
Away from scenes of mighty strife,
And seldom had a thing to say.
But Bill was always drifting by
With cheerful joy upon his lips,
And happy laughter in his eye,
Hand open for glad comradeship;
The children loved him for his smile;
And listened for his kindly song,
They didn't mind his lack of style,
Nor sneer because his legs were long.
So softly did he come and go,
Folks hardly knew that he was here,
He never knew the spot-light's glow,
He did not dent the atmosphere
With overpowering wads of thought;

But now that he has passed away
The simple joy of his kindness wrought

Is like a prayer around the day.

THE ROYAL TITLE

When baby lips are pressed to mine,
And baby hands are in my hair,
And baby eyes are all a-shine,
My heart forgets all worldly care;
And in the harbor of a dream
That fades not on the dying day,
I find life's holiest comforts gleam
About the hour of baby play.
I envy not the rich and great,
I would not trade with any king;
My cabin is of royal state
The while I hear my baby sing;
I have no wealth, I have no fame,
But I am greatly proud and glad
To own me even nobler name:
I am a happy youngster's dad.

Under Difficulties.

"Does your wife object to your smoking?"
"No," replied Mr. Monkton; "but she takes a great deal of the pleasure out of it by compelling me to sit in front of the geraniums and blow all the smoke on them to kill the insects."

RAGWEED AND HAY FEVER

As I return to Berea after a two months sojourn in a clean, neat, kept little town just about the size of Berea, my first impression is that unfavorable one caused by rank growth of weeds, not only in vacant lots, but along the streets and sidewalk, next to buildings, in back yards and even in the cemetery. Today a friend hailed me as I was walking thru the campus, and as he approached me he said, "Well, doctor—hh-f-f-m-z-z—I've got the hay fever again!" And as I happened at that instant to catch a view over his shoulder, I saw growing, not fifty feet distant, a large patch of rag weeds five or six feet in height. Some say it is just the hot weather and dust, but it is really the pollen of such weeds as rag-weed, jimson, burdock, thistle, cockle-hurr and of many others that burden the air and is borne into every breathing space in the town that is responsible for hay fever.

These growing weeds should be declared a nuisance. The U. S. public health service recommends for all towns and villages in the country ordinances making it an offense to permit the growth of such weeds in vacant lots or elsewhere within the town limits at least.

Such an ordinance has greatly diminished the incidence of hay fever, as has been proved in Chicago where such an ordinance has been in effect since 1917. Following is the ordinance as it stands: "Any person who so controls a vacant lot, either as owner, lessee, agent or otherwise, who shall suffer or permit the growth of weeds or grass thereon contrary to the provisions of Section one hereof, or who shall refuse or neglect to cut or cause to be cut such weeds or grass within five days after being notified to do so by the Commissioner of Health, who is hereby designated as the officer who shall enforce the provisions of this ordinance shall be fined not less than five dollars or more than one hundred dollars for each offense, and a separate and distinct offense shall be regarded as committed each day that such growth of weeds or grass is permitted to remain on such lot after the expiration of the notice given by the Commissioner of Health."

Section three also provides that in case of failure to comply with the above, the Commissioner of Health may cause the weeds to be cut and charge expense thereof to person who controls the lot.

The hay fever season is already well advanced, and it is too late to take any compulsory measures, nor should they be necessary. A proper appreciation of the importance of ridding ourselves of a nuisance, being both a menace to health and unsightly in appearance should "do the work." Each property owner or tenant by clearing up his premises will set the example, and it should not be long before the neglected place would be the exception.

Dr. H. Dudley

PROF. H. T. COLESTOCK'S LECTURE

On Monday morning Professor Colestock gave his last lecture to the Summer School, in the College Chapel. His subject, "The Relation of the Strong and the Weak," was an important one and was handled in a masterly way. Tracing up the history of the race, he showed how this has always been the greatest question. In early times it was solved by the strong enslaving the weak. In the Middle Ages it was solved by the weak gathering around the strong in the Feudal System, on a basis of land ownership by the lords. In the modern industrial and commercial age the strong are in control of the capital and are the directors of industry. The relatively weak serve them for a wage, but are now organized to protect themselves and conflicts occur. The problem of the weak and the strong has never been solved. It is not now solved.

There is only one solution and that is the one set forth by the far-seeing religious teacher about two thousand years ago when He said that the "strong must serve the weak." Wherever tried, even in a partial way, that has always worked. Whether we will or not, the gospel truth must be applied to industrial relations. Unless it is we are drifting into a revolution in which the weak will destroy the strong, a revolution worse than any that has yet occurred.

Professor Colestock has lectured to the Summer School every Monday morning during the ten week term. His lectures have been strong, well worked out, interesting and suggestive. True to history and the modern thought, his lectures ring with a deep moral tone. All of the lectures have been good, but this one is exceptional and worthy of wide delivery. He will always be welcomed in Berea.

SANITATION

Pity Poor Pharaoh—"The Land Stank"

My thoughts are dark. They are murderous. They are black—black as the blackness of the bottom of a crooked mine at midnight in the dark of the moon. This awful mood drives me to write of a modern parallel to ancient peril: The Murrain of frogs in Egypt and the "Land Stank." For Pharaoh's pitiable plight is now paralleled by flies, filth and foul odors.

You all know the animal's whole latin name is Frommilkotumshandfromthntoworse. I speak of the common horsefly. Consider him. He is evidently married. He is a polygamist. He knows naught of birth control. Beside him the skeeter is a saint, the cootie a friend, and the chigger a blazing badge of honor. No bed bug will abide him. No cockroach will befriend him. The spider, when he has eaten him will disgrace his vitals for very shame. He is the fly.

The fly is a ponderer, a thief, a sneak, a reprobate. He is a sen. He rises early, and his perversity of spirit mukes him promote the colling by candlelight. He is a murderer. He has killed more men than all the Machination of man. He has dug more graves than all the horrors of war.

Society has blackballed him. He will not go. He is an unfit associate for man or beast. He is characterless, brainless, and heartless. Yet he lives on.

He is perverse—irreprovable so. Follow him thru the day. He arises early and blinks his myriad-ensued bleepers at his monarchy where death, death, disease and decay prevail. He dandies his hair with micro-eaten paws. His cerent he pets in the stable. He fishes his milk from the baby. He dines with the rich and desserts on a dung hill. He walks barefoot in the daintiest of foods.

The fly is the pest of the head and mortal enemy of man. He assists the surgeon and officiates at funerals. He is a fiend who robs the mother of her babe. He is a coward who couches. He is a ghoul who feasts on the fallen. Carrion is his food, defilement his joy, death his delight. In each of his six legs is the kick of death, in his wings the strength of a dragon. Nine lives he has. Nine days he lives and begets a million poor kin. He is a Judas, a vampire, a ghoul—an unwanted, unloved, invited, ubiquitous. Swat that fly.

Ye city fathers in solemn conclave met have decried the stronghold of the fly. Ye foul outhouses must go. An worthy medico has demitted from the high office of preserver of the public health. This fundless job has the city doods laid upon another, begoggled and wise. The good work will go on. The inspector will get you if you don't watch out. Clean up or put up. Sing a song of tanglefoot. A household full o' flies. They bite the kiddies from head to foot.

And then the baby cries. Now put the screens all in their place. And dig a septic tank—For if you don't you'll bring disgrace And a shortage at your bank.

C. D. LEWIS SCIENCE CLUB

Did you know that the property from one wintered-over female house-fly during a season, if unharmed, amounts to over 5,000,000,000 flies? These flies placed end to end would reach over 304 times around the earth. This is assuming that all eggs hatch and all flies live and all the female flies lay eggs. Fortunately for us this is not so. There are a great many things preventing the hatching of eggs and the full development of the flies. Flies cannot breed without some dirty, filthy place. Clean up your filth. Flies live only a few weeks, three or six.

Can you distinguish a male grasshopper, cricket or katydid from the female by hearing it hollow? That is easy. If you hear one hollow, you may know it is a male because female grasshoppers, crickets and katydids are dumb.

With the closing of school this week a vacation of about four weeks begins. The Science Club will postpone further activities until school opens in September. When school opens again the club will be greatly increased. So you may expect some lively work from us then. Send your questions in now if you wish. They will be taken up as soon as school opens.

It Even Up Matters.

Papa—What are you doing, Anna? Annie—Writing a letter to Cousin Albert. Papa—But you're not able to write yet, dear. Anna—It doesn't matter, papa. Albert can't read, anyway.

THE MAN WHO QUIT

The man who quits has a brain and hand as good as the next but he lacks sand. That would make him sit with courage stout.

To whatever he tackles and fight it out. He starts with a rush and solemn vow That it'll soon be showing the other how:

Then something new strikes his roving eye.

And the task is left for the bye and bye.

No man is beaten until he gives in;

Hard luck can't stand against a cheerful grin.

The man who fails needs a better excuse.

Then the quitter's whining, "What's the use?"

For the man who quits lets his chances slip.

Just because he's too lazy to keep his grip.

The man who sticks goes ahead with a shout.

White the man who quits joins the "down and out."

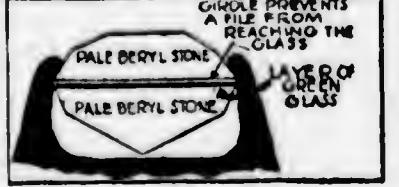
—The Grit.

HOW EMERALDS ARE "FAKED"

Imitation Frequently Put on the Market, and the Fraud is Not Easy to Detect.

Frauds are often perpetrated in the sale of emeralds. Two blocks of beryl crystal are cemented around a layer of green glass.

Beryl has the same weight, hardness and luster as the true emerald.



Showing the Deception.

as well as almost an identity of composition. The glass is mounted under the girdle, and it is almost impossible to detect the fraud until the gem is uncut.

Whence the "Kee-Wee."

During the late war officers in the army air service were classified as flying officers or ground officers, the latter being used for administrative work and for all other duties not actually requiring flight. Much jealousy existed at some fields between the flyers and the non-flyers.

It was a naturalist among the flyers who aptly expressed for his fellows a title fitting their mortal enemies. He dubbed the ground officers as "Kee-Wees." The name spread, yet few knew the reason for the title. It was only looking up the word "aptitude" in the dictionary that an air service officer stumbled on the right dope: "Apteryx"—A bird native of New Zealand without wings or tail. Cannot fly; called by natives, "Kee-wee." —Air News.

Is She?

A young Southerner, very pretty and charming, is teaching in Hibbing, Minn. She had carefully explained to her youngsters the use of the interrogation point. "For tomorrow," she told them, "I want each of you to bring in a question. Don't bring something ordinary, but find something interesting."

Tomorrow and its questions came. Some of them were good and others were impossible. One small fellow, a youngster with rosy cheeks and sparkly eyes, waved his hand wildly. The teacher called on him. He stood erect, to the very height of his tiny stature, and read: "Is any girl safe

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

POULTRY EXHIBIT—BEREA

Saturday, August 26, 1922

All the Rhode Island Red Breeders of Madison and Rockcastle counties are invited to exhibit poultry with the Berea Rhode Island Red Poultry Association next Saturday for the purpose of making the selection of the standard breed to be exhibited at the State Fair in September.

Last year the Berea Rhode Island Red Poultry Association won second place at the State Fair. This Association is made up of members from Rockcastle and Madison counties. This year we want to take first place at the State Fair, and with the cooperation of all of the Rhode Island breeders with the Association, we will make first place.

Next Saturday a selection of 32 birds will be made from the exhibit to be sent to the State Fair in September. We are anxious to have first place, and we request a good exhibit of birds next Saturday so as to make a first class selection. Mr. Smith, one of our Poultry Specialists from State College of Agriculture, will be at Berea to make the selection.

All the people who bring birds, bring dinner. This is customary, and we want to keep it a custom. This dinner is one of the most enjoyable dinners, because we always have CHICKEN and most of the time "Reds."

All who are interested in poultry should visit the exhibit in Berea and look the birds over. This exhibit is worthy of the attention of all who are interested in better poultry production.

HORSEBACK TOUR OF CLUB MEMBERS TO ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

Fourteen club members, horseback, with County Agent, made a tour thru Rockcastle county Monday, August 21, stopping at the following places: F. O. Clark's fruit farm, Davis Branch, Royal Oak, Red Cliff and Conway Junior Agricultural Clubs and W. T. Hick's farm.

At F. O. Clark's fruit farm, pruning, spraying, cultivation and fertilization of orchards were discussed. At each of the Junior Clubs the boys were introduced and a sketch of work by Madison County clubs given by County Agent. Royal Oak and Conway clubs greeted the visitors with club yells and songs.

The party arrived at W. T. Hick's at 12:45. Mr. Hicks had the table ready for the party dinner to be spread with, hot coffee, butter milk and real cold spring water. The party accepted Mrs. Hicks hospitality with all the appreciation that could come from a crowd of tired, hungry, thirsty, dirty boys, who had ridden 15 miles in the dust without water. Horses were watered and ate while the party enjoyed the spread.

After dinner (no time being wasted) Mrs. Hicks called her fine flock of Rhode Island Reds out for the careful bath. As the earth was boys to look over. Her flock is headed washed away great clusters of nodules by \$15 roosters. She also showed ules could be seen. One cluster close

the boys her pure bred Collie dogs. Mr. Hicks and his boys took great pains in showing us the Shorthorn cattle and selecting three of the finest cows and three young bulls out of his herd for the boys to score and place them as to first, second and third. When Mr. Hicks announced the best in each ring, the boys rejoiced. Mr. Hicks talked to the boys about cattle in general, breeding, etc. On leaving the farm, the club boys gave a rousing yell for "Hicks."

The party reached Berea at 5:45. After watering horses and giving a club yell, the boys returned to their homes.

This horseback tour was enjoyed by all, and another is being planned for two days trip thru Rockcastle county. The Madison county boys were glad to get acquainted with Rockcastle county boys and girls.

COVER THAT FIELD

Nothing will pay bigger dividends than the sowing of cover crops which will hold the soil and save valuable fertility. Even the gardeners on high priced land are using carefully selected cover crops to hold the soil and give it some additional fertility. The following article from the Southern Agriculturist shows the value of these cover crops:

The automobile has caused a grave shortage of stable manure among gardeners. In the past these thrifty men hauled manure from the livery and private stables in Louisville and the whole year. Their high-priced land could be kept in a high state of cultivation by a liberal use of manure and the turning under of crops of rye.

These men are now experimenting with rapid growing legume cover crops. They must have both humus and an abundance of cheap nitrogen if they are to continue to grow fine potatoes, onions and other vegetables. Last autumn about 200 acres were sown with a mixture of crimson clover, hairy vetch and sweet clover as a demonstration. This mixture was made up of 10 pounds of vetch, 10 pounds of crimson clover and 5 pounds of sweet clover per acre all carefully inoculated.

The last of April the writer visited with F. E. Merriman, county agent, a ten acre demonstration plot of this mixture on the farm of Mr. T. B. Miller at Medora. The field was sown during the first few days of last October. This was late sowing for crimson clover in this latitude, but the field was exquisite.

The party was interested in the heavy mass of green manure which would soon be turned under the soil. The party was also interested in what might have been happening to the roots of these inoculated legumes. A big vigorous plant of hairy vetch was dug up for inspection. Its roots showed such a mass of nodules, while the party enjoyed the spread.

If hens fail to lay more eggs when fed Purina Chicken Chowder and Purina Hen Chow will be delivered to you on the following basis—

MORE EGGS

Guaranteed

Purina Chicken Chowder and Purina Hen Chow will be delivered to you on the following basis—

If hens fail to lay more eggs when fed Purina Chicken Chowder and Purina Hen Chow as directed, than when fed any other ration, the money paid for both these Chows will be refunded.

Get plenty of eggs the year 'round. The way you feed—not the season—is responsible for the eggs you get. Get more eggs under this iron bound guarantee.

Feed Purina Poultry Chows.

Phone us your order today.

Berea Milling Company

Berea, Kentucky



to the surface was as large as an ordinary marble.

If these quick-growing legumes in an open winter can make such a magnificent growth, they are worth sowing each season. To be certain of having a cover crop no matter what the winter might be, rye could be added to the mixture. With such a mixture, the wise farmer would hold his soil during the bad winter months. With such a green crop, he might do some grazing with hogs or sheep. With such a tangle of fertility, he would be certain to give his land an abundance of humus and nitrogen in the cheapest and best form.

JUNIOR LIVESTOCK JUDGING TEAMS

Madison County Junior Livestock Judging Teams spent Saturday with County Agent Spence judging livestock. They met at the County Agent's office Saturday morning and were given instructions for livestock judging before leaving the office. The forenoon was spent at the College Farm scoring hogs. In the afternoon they visited Jake Herndon, Jr.'s, farm to score sheep and cattle. They returned to Berea late in the afternoon and the teams furnished a water-melon treat.

Whites Station team won first place in scoring the highest number of points, also for team being at each meeting scheduled.

The county team will be selected this week to represent the county at the State Fair in judging livestock. Watch The Citizen to find out who the lucky team is that gets to go to the State Fair.

SWIFT PRODUCE REVIEW

The supply of cream delivered to creameries during the week was smaller than last week, and has resulted in higher prices being paid for butterfat and butter. The consumption is ahead of last year. It is not expected at this time that importations will be heavy.

Egg receipts are lighter and there is a continued good demand for eggs. To secure best prices, eggs should be gathered daily, kept in a cool place and marketed frequently.

The volume of poultry moving is sufficient for current use; in fact, there has been a little surplus of dressed chickens and broilers this week, resulting in some decline in price.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

Hay and Grain

Corn No. 2 white \$60@67c; No. 3 white \$35@66c; No. 3 yellow \$60@67c; No. 1 white \$40@65c; No. 1 yellow \$55@66c; No. 2 mixed \$41@62c.

Wheat No. 2 red \$1.00@1.11; No. 3 \$1.00@1.09; No. 1 \$1.02@1.16.

Oats No. 2 white \$50@56c; No. 3 \$40@44c; No. 2 mixed \$31@33c@2c; No. 3 mixed \$24@26c.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry

Butter Dairy fancy 28c; packing stock No. 1, 25c; packing stock No. 2, 18c.

Eggs Extra birds 26c; birds 23c; ordinary birds 18c.

Live Poultry—Broilers 1½ lbs and over 22¢@24c; fowls 1 lbs and over 20¢@22c; under 1 lbs 17c; roasters 12¢@14c.

Live Stock

Cattle Steers, good to choice \$80

\$850; fair to good \$600@650; common to fair \$400@450; heifers, good to choice \$80@900; fair to good \$60@78;

common to fair \$400@500; cows, good to choice \$700@800; cullers \$1.50@2.25; stock heifers \$5.50@6.50; stock heifers \$1.00@1.50.

Calves Good to choice \$11.50@12.50; fair to good \$9@11.50; common and large \$5@8.50.

Sheep Good to choice \$10@12.50; fair to good \$8@10.50; common \$6@8.50; lambs good to choice \$13.50@14.50; fair to good \$10.50@11.50.

Hogs Heavy \$8.00@9.25; choice packers and butchers \$10.50@10.50; medium \$6.50@7.75; common to choice heavy fat sows \$5@6.50; pigs (110 pounds and less) \$6@8.00.

Lefever

New Lefever Nitro-Special only \$29.00

Or killed and purchased in quantities by the U. S. Navy. Well finished, considering the price.

Butcher gun, light and strong,

and stand as much use as the most expensive gun.

Most durable gun ever put in the market.

Lock first lock fired over 77,000 times.

Every gun finished with an extra fine standard case.

Case built only in 20 g. 28 n. 12 g. 20 n. and 12 g. 16 n. with 13 in. black and nut 24 in. drop.

A Lefever won the world's championship at the Olympic games in London.

It has stood the test of time and durability over 50 years.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

Lefever Arms Co., Box 4, Ithaca, N.Y.

Every gun finished with an extra fine standard case.

Case built only in 20 g. 28 n. 12 g. 20 n. and 12 g. 16 n. with 13 in. black and nut 24 in. drop.

A Lefever won the world's championship at the Olympic games in London.

It has stood the test of time and durability over 50 years.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

Lefever Arms Co., Box 4, Ithaca, N.Y.

Every gun finished with an extra fine standard case.

Case built only in 20 g. 28 n. 12 g. 20 n. and 12 g. 16 n. with 13 in. black and nut 24 in. drop.

A Lefever won the world's championship at the Olympic games in London.

It has stood the test of time and durability over 50 years.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

Lefever Arms Co., Box 4, Ithaca, N.Y.

Every gun finished with an extra fine standard case.

Case built only in 20 g. 28 n. 12 g. 20 n. and 12 g. 16 n. with 13 in. black and nut 24 in. drop.

A Lefever won the world's championship at the Olympic games in London.

It has stood the test of time and durability over 50 years.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

Lefever Arms Co., Box 4, Ithaca, N.Y.

Every gun finished with an extra fine standard case.

Case built only in 20 g. 28 n. 12 g. 20 n. and 12 g. 16 n. with 13 in. black and nut 24 in. drop.

A Lefever won the world's championship at the Olympic games in London.

It has stood the test of time and durability over 50 years.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

Lefever Arms Co., Box 4, Ithaca, N.Y.

Every gun finished with an extra fine standard case.

Case built only in 20 g. 28 n. 12 g. 20 n. and 12 g. 16 n. with 13 in. black and nut 24 in. drop.

A Lefever won the world's championship at the Olympic games in London.

It has stood the test of time and durability over 50 years.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

Lefever Arms Co., Box 4, Ithaca, N.Y.

Every gun finished with an extra fine standard case.

Case built only in 20 g. 28 n. 12 g. 20 n. and 12 g. 16 n. with 13 in. black and nut 24 in. drop.

A Lefever won the world's championship at the Olympic games in London.

It has stood the test of time and durability over 50 years.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

Lefever Arms Co., Box 4, Ithaca, N.Y.

Every gun finished with an extra fine standard case.

Case built only in 20 g. 28 n. 12 g. 20 n. and 12 g. 16 n. with 13 in. black and nut 24 in. drop.

A Lefever won the world's championship at the Olympic games in London.

It has stood the test of time and durability over 50 years.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

Lefever Arms Co., Box 4, Ithaca, N.Y.

Every gun finished with an extra fine standard case.

Case built only in 20 g. 28 n. 12 g. 20 n. and 12 g. 16 n. with 13 in. black and nut 24 in. drop.

A Lefever won the world's championship at the Olympic games in London.

It has stood the test of time and durability over 50 years.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

Lefever Arms Co., Box 4, Ithaca, N.Y.

Every gun finished with an extra fine standard case.

Case built only in 20 g. 28 n. 12 g. 20 n. and 12 g. 16 n. with 13

NINE COUNTIES IN ACHIEVEMENT RACE

Cooperation the Key Word—No Slackers

The Citizen has not, up to this time, been able to secure definite reports from all of the nine counties that have entered the Eastern Kentucky Achievement Contest, tho we are informed thru the Extension Department of Berea College that the work in each of the counties is progressing and that the program is being heartily supported by the officers and leaders of these various counties.

We are publishing reports from Jackson and Breathitt counties and also a letter in this issue from the County School Superintendent and the Agricultural Agent of Owsley.

Jackson County

On Tuesday of last week, August 15, five groups composed of leading citizens of Jackson county and men from outside set out to organize the various school districts of the county into working units for the purpose of putting over the improvements listed in the Eastern Kentucky achievement program. Definite plans had been made for this organization work. Each group had been assigned a definite section to work out and the citizens of each community had been notified of the time and place of their meeting. With very few exceptions, each meeting was well attended and the interest in this movement shown by people of Jackson county is extremely gratifying.

Sixty communities were visited during last week, and of these about fifty-five were definitely organized and in many of them work along numerous lines of improvement had already begun.

The movement in Jackson county is receiving the unselfish endorsement and support of the county's officials and leading citizens, both men and women. Among those who were out last week boosting this movement were: Sheriff T. Lainhart, J. F. Boggs, Fred Wilson, Judge C. P. Moore, Dr. W. B. Hornsby, County School Superintendent Walter Creech, and County Agent Walker Reynolds.

The entire county is entering into this progressive movement with enthusiasm and determination.

Breathitt County

Breathitt county has been organized into five communities, with an organization officer at the head of each community's activities.

Judge O. H. Pallard, a lawyer, and one of Breathitt's most prominent and public-spirited gentlemen, is the county chairman; Mrs. Cora M. Cox, county tax assessor, is secretary; Dr. Luther Back is the health officer and chairman of the county sanitation

If you believe in Owsley county and her ability to do things, get

Cash Only is Simply Smashing Prices

We are in a position to show you something special any day

This is the store to get the Gingham you want.
We have your pattern. Best 27-inch

19c per yard

We have some white and trimmed Middies, sizes 6 to 12 years. Something for the school girl. While they last

39 cents each

Our line of Ladies' Gingham Dresses, Bungalow Aprons, Girls' Dresses, Boys' Wash Suits, etc., is wonderful at

95 cents each

Work Shirts of good heavy Chambray **75c**

Don't forget that we have the Silk Hose you want at

89c the pair

When we get cash then we know how much profit we have no matter how small. When you get our price you know if you save money. Our prices are smashed to stay. See us for your needs.

Chestnut St. **C. D. SMITH** Berea, Ky.

Humane Education of Boys and Girls—the Future Citizens of the State

By MARTHA L. POWELL, Veteran Charity Public School Principal.

Alexander was accustomed to say, "Philip of Macedon gave me life, but it was Aristotle who taught me how to make the most of life." A rare tribute to a great teacher.

The humane education of the millions of boys and girls who are to be the future citizens of the state is a vitally important work for us, the teachers of youth. Our power and responsibility are great. If we are to give to the state boys and girls who are to become men and women of broader sympathies, of stronger principles of justice, of keener appreciation of good citizenship, we must, unless we lose the golden opportunity, instill into every child, through his contact with the animal world, the principles of justice, merry and love.

Nothing good is impossible. Only as our visions fail do our efforts lessen.

In the animal world there is a wonderful harmony between the creatures and the circumstances and conditions amid which they are placed. The same law rules in the province of human life.

Every teacher knows the value of applied instruction. What more interesting text to teach children that animals have rights to be respected, that kindness is a wonderful promoter of happiness, than this harmony between creature and circumstance and condition? Children's sympathies are easily aroused. Their willingness to do acts of benevolence and constructive good is as great as their seeming desire to be destructive, if only they are shown the way.

With children, it is as easy to do, as to know what were good to be done. The great problem is to give them the right thing to do. Such delight is theirs to be the bakers of the Thanksgiving and Christmas baskets to the needy; what pleasure it gives them to care for the lame boy who is to be carried up and down the school steps, four times a day; what joy they find in being responsible for the supply of fresh water for the animals in a certain part of the block. It is action they want. It is action they will have. To render service to the beasts is to appreciate the service rendered by them.

Service will bring a reaction which will result in more gentleness, less selfishness, less cruelty and more peace. Let us teach our boys and girls that justice, mercy and love which shall enable them to make the most of life.

busy and help to win one of these prizes.

DON'T BE A KNOCKER, BE A BOOSTER.

Very truly yours,
A. J. French, Supt.
P. M. Frye, County Agt.

Trouble.

"You seem troubled?"
I am. If you had a daughter who wants her hair bobbed and a son who insists on using the automobile all the time you'd have trouble, too."

Couldn't Tell a Lie.

New Maid—Mr. Dubleigh, ma'am. Young Mistress—That dreadful bore. Tell him I'm out of town.

New maid (hesitatingly)—I can't tell a lie, ma'am, I'll just say you're out.

Just So.

"What have you there, wifie?" asked the real estate man.

"A hat home."

"I see. You buy an unimproved lot and do your own construction work?"

Cynical Chap.

Caller—How much for a marriage license?

Clerk—Two dollars.

Caller—I've only got one.

Clerk—You're lucky.

Unusual.

"It was an unusual wedding in one respect."

"What was that?"

"The mother of the groom met the match."

To Maintain Soldiers.

At the present rate of exchange it costs \$2,000 to maintain an American soldier for one year, \$1,300 for an English soldier and \$375 for a French soldier.

No. 4—7.

"So he's graduated from college?"

"Yup."

"What's he going to do?"

"Hasn't made up his mind. So far there doesn't seem to be any vacancy in the general management of the big concerns."

"I'll bring your bill if you like, sir," suggested the boy helpfully.

BROTHER'S HOME

The fact that his supposedly adored big brother was returning home from college that day had been carefully concealed from ten year old Tommy until he came back from school.

"Tommy," said his mother, after her younger son had gone upstairs to wash his face and the elder had been concealed in the pantry, "I have a big surprise for you."

"I know what it is," replied Tommy unconsciously. "Brother's back."

"Why how did you guess that?"

"'Cause my money box won't rattle any more."

Had to Walk Back.

"You are an hour late this morning, Sam," said an employer to his negro servant.

"Yes, sir, I was kicked by a mule on my way, sir."

"That ought not to have detained you an hour, Sam."

"Well, you see, boss, it wouldn't if he only kicked me in this direction but he kicked me in the other way."

JUST REVERSED.

Doctor—Did he take the medicine I prescribed for him religiously?

Nurse—No, sir, he swore every time.

Gloom.

The camper had dailed in his tent, was gloomy as could be. He sang this song of discontent. "It's raining rain on me."

An Eye Opener.

Hurley had left a collie for seven o'clock.

"Hello!" he exclaimed sleepily, as the boy knocked on the door. "I swear I'm so sleepy I can't open my eyes."

"I'll bring your bill if you like, sir," suggested the boy helpfully.

I am the corner stone of every fortune. Thrift

Dollars Are Growing

The value of the dollar is growing every month. Happy are those people who took our advice to save while prices were at their highest in order to have more money when money would be worth more.

DOLLARS WILL BEFORE VERY LONG STOP GROWING

There never was a time when Thrift paid larger dividends than it does today. Start now to save a certain amount each pay day.

Berea Bank and Trust Co.

J. W. STEPHENS, President JOHN E. DEAN, Cashier

MAIN STREET

Berea, Ky.

Jackson County Fair

Bond-Anville, Kentucky

SEPT. 7, 8, 9, 1922

You are invited to attend the Jackson County Fair, which is the best fair in Eastern Kentucky. We have made arrangements for 10 carloads of solid amusements. Shows of every kind. Ferris wheel, merry-go-round and every kind of pleasure rides, games, etc. Make this your fair. Races of exciting kind. Beautiful floral hall. Live stock of high class. Come in and meet your friends and spend THREE BIG DAYS of pleasure. Four registered hogs and six Barred Rock cockerels given away to those entering the gates. Come early and get it all. You need this outing in this beautiful country among your friends.

CANFIELD BUS LINE

Lv. Berea Lv. Richmond

7:15 a.m.

8:00 a.m.

11:00 a.m.

1:30 p.m.

3:30 p.m.

8:00 p.m.

Sunday connections for Boonesboro take No. 36 for Richmond, Boonesboro bus waiting.

Which Daily Paper?

A Question that is Quickly and Readily Answered

The Courier-Journal

Largest Morning Circulation of Any Kentucky Newspaper

Enjoys a nation-wide prestige and reputation. It is essentially a newspaper, intent upon giving news matter first consideration.

Maintains its own news bureaus at Washington and Frankfort. Member of the Associated Press.

By special arrangements we are now able to offer

The Daily Courier-Journal

AND

The Citizen

Both one year by mail for only \$5.50

This offer applies to renewals as well as new subscriptions, but only to people living in Kentucky, Tennessee or Indiana. New subscriptions may, if desired, start at a later date, and renewals will date from expiration of present ones.

If you prefer an evening newspaper, you may substitute the Louisville Times for the Courier-Journal.

Send or bring your orders to the office of

The Citizen

Berea

Kentucky

